#### MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY.



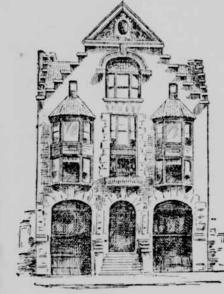
DR. J. GARDNER SMITH.

most prosperous, healthful and interesting branches of the organization is the Harlem Y. M. C. A., in sumptuous quarters at No. 5 West One-hundred andtwenty-fifth-st. This thoroughfare has become a village all by liself, and the Y. M. C. A. Building is one of the pleasing institutions of this little metropolis.

The writer visited this model institution on the in vitation of the president, Dr. Lucien C. Warren, and Dr. J. Gardner Smith the other afternoon, and was most agreeably entertained. A better institution for young men and boys probably does not exist in the metropolitan district. The yearly dues, which include about all the privileges, are only \$10, and the clubhouse offers opportunities for all sports and recreations of all kinds. Now, the \$10 a year does not pay for the entire maintenance of the institution. About \$5,000 additional is raised by subscription each year, and upon the shoulders of Dr. Warner, R. L. Purdy and William H. Sage the burden of raising this subscription generally falls.

The cost of active or associate membership is only \$5 a year, but most of the members prefer the privileges which include the physical department, and this brings the yearly dues up to \$10. In 1890 it cost the association \$17 for each member. Last year the amount was reduced to \$13. Of course the dues could be raised to meet the deficiency, but the directors prefer to keep the amount within easy reach of young men whose incomes are small. The officials of the association are: Dr. Lucien C.

James B. Gallagher, recording secretary; Charles E. lows: January 18, "Decisive Events in the Revolu-Hope, treasurer; F. G. Banister, secretary; John S.



Guest, Wendell P. Keeler, assistant secretaries; Edward Moody, librarian; J. Gardner Smith, physical director; Charles Landon Rockwell, secretary boys'

The chairmen of the various committees are: Execu tive, William H. Sage; finance, Richard L. Purdy; entertainment, W. S. M. Silber; physical department, Thomas A. Hay; educational department, Alfred D. Clinch; boys' department, Charles E. Patterson; religious meetings, S. E. Millington; membership, James B. Gallagher; invitation, W. Frank Bradley; visita-tion of sick, William E. Goff; boarding-house, Frederick W. Sparkman; employment, John S. Guest.

The new building was formally opened in September, 1888, the association previous to that time having quarters east of Lexington-ave., and the accommodations were decidedly small. Before that the association had rooms in the old Association Hall in Fourth ave., and before that temporary quarters were secured in Third-ave. The membership and interest grew so fast that it was decided to secure the present handsome home in Harlem. The total membership at present 800, and of this number at least 500 are gymnasium members. There are also 150 boy members and sixty women. Their class is composed largely

It might interest many to know just how the many branches are run. The Y. M. C. A. is composed of a Board of Directors with a general secretary, associate secretary and other officers. Each branch is



DR. L. C. WARNER.

virtually self-sustaining; yet all financial affairs of great import must be passed upon and indorsed by the Board of Governors.

other branches of the Y. M. C. A. is the triangle, each branch having a distinct color. An effort is now being made to have all Y. M. C. A. organizations adopt the emblem and in time all will do so. There is also a movement to establish an all-around athletic as sociation in the different States. Then each State will give tournaments. Each fall there will be an alld championship meeting and each State will send from three to five of its best men to compete for the International championship. The promoters of ath-letics believe that this is a better plan than trying to encourage individual records. The Y. M. C. A. Instructors believe that individual specialties are who will be systematically developed.

While there is no connection between the Harlem branch and the Amateur Athletic Union, many of the Harlem athletes compete in the A. A. U. contests. River, the grounds formerly used by the New-York etic Club. Members pay \$1 a year for use of

The Harlem Association has some clever athletes among its members. Harry Morrell won the all-around competition last year at the championships where thirteen different associations sent athletes. The Bedford Branch won the team banner.

The contests for the championship of New-York H. Morrell, 413; Oscar Pulvermiller, 406; M. F.

Sweeney, 358; Frederick Gairel, 279; Edward S. King. THE "BLINDREADER'S" WORK. probable that in course of time this book will be printed 253; Howard Drummond, 239; Harris Smith, 232; Benja- THE "BLINDREADER'S" WORK. by the Government. The street directory was kept MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY.

INIERESTING WORK IN HARLEM.

INIERESTING WORK IN HARLEM.

OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED TO YOUNG MEN BY
THE Y. M. C. A. ORGANIZATION THERE,
It is doubtful if many people outside of the organization realize what mental and physical good is done by the Young Men's Christian Association. There are branches all over the United States, and muscular response to the property of the Christianity is at last an assured fact. One of the Christianity is at last an assured fact. One of the Christianity is at last an assured fact. One of the Christianity is at last an assured fact. One of the Christian Association.

The gymnasium is in the basement, and it is one of the most admirable rooms of the kind in the city. There is something substantial and solid about the place which is not noticed in the lofty gymnasiums in the great athletic clubs The room is 50x70x20 feet and it is fitted up with all the modern implements for athletic exercises and sports. Encircling the gymnasium is a suspended running track, padded with inclined canvas. The baths are another pleasing feature in the institution. The marble-lined plunge bath is 17x25 feet. There are also shower, needle tub and sponge baths, and, as ar athlete said the other day, after hard work in the gymnasium, "This plunge makes the exercise complete." There are swimmir Instructors who teach the youngsters how to paddle.

An eight-oared hydraulic rowing machine has recently been put up in the gymnasium, and it affords excellent training for those interested in aquatic sports. Gym nasium leaders are selected from among the best vorkers, and are specially trained to lead classes and help new members. The leaders are generally known as "sergeants," and are under the direction of Dr. Smith, the physical instructor of the association.

The bowling alleys are just off the gymnasium and are directly connected for the use of members of the physical department. league has been formed, and several of the Harlem nen have rolled up clever scores.

The parlors, reading-rooms and educational depart-



F. G. BANISTER.

ments are all handsomely furnished. Some talks, fro Warner, chairman; William H. Sage, vice-chairman; to members and their friends, will take place, as fol-Few Modern Applications of Electricity," Robert T. of the Constitution," Louis Dwight Ray; April 18, "How rectory searchers." to Make a Photograph," George G. Rockwood; May 15, "Decisive Events in the Civil War," Rossiter

> Among the enthusiastic gymnasium lenders might be mentioned William E. Smith, Edwin C. Vandervoort,

In speaking of the general work of the Young Men's

The accepted basis of association work has always been "aid young men physically, intellectually and spiritally," But it has been heard of in the public address or found in the printed constitution more than it has been ectually carried out.

We have been seeking to benefit them spiritually and

in which these dwell to go unpainted, unrepaired and un-cared for. You can very often judge of a man's wealth by visiting his home and seeing where and how he lives A frail body usually signifies a weak man. No, the time we make our plans accordingly, the better are we going to carry out the work which Christ began. He cured the body, released the mind, saved the soul; and we must not be expected that he should be uncommonly skilled. do less as we try to follow Him. The purpose of our physical work is, therefore, plain. It ceases to be simply physical, because of the relation which exists between the

view. We want to make him a man. Dr. J. Gardner Smith is no enthusiast on the substudy, and he is probably better qualified to speak of the subject than any other man in Harlem. Do Smith is a native of Pittsfield, Mass. He is about study, and he is probably better qualified to speak on the subject than any other man in Harlem. Dr Smith is a native of Pittsfield, Mass. He is about thirty years old, and is of pleasing face and courtly manners. He is a graduate of Columbia and Bellevue Hospital Medical colleges. He is also a member of the County Medical Society and the Harlem Medical

# A PLEASANT BOWERY HOME.

HOW A COMPORTABLE LODGING HOUSE HAS BEEN BUILT.

In the heart of the Bowery, surrounded by ginutils, shooting galleries and cheap hotels, stands a substan-tial brick building. It is the new headquarters of the howery Mission and Young Men's Home which will be opened to the public to-morrow morning. A week later the formal exercises of dedication will take place. In the effort not to fall too far behind in the work. All kinds of queer ramshackle structures had stood on the lot at No. 105 Bowery and all sorts and condi-Bowery Mission secured it as a site for its permanent bome, "Sweaters" dens, small shops and shooting. gatteries had their day and last of all came Owen Geoghegan also. The "dive keeper" flourished like the green bay tree in the old place and left a snug fortune for his relatives to quarrel over. When he of the unbannented memory left the building it served in the postoffices in the country is of course indistribution. variety of uses until its purchase by the Bowery pensable. Then there is a set of books each of which Mission. The foundations of the present structure contains the name of every village in a given State. were laid last fall and it is now ready for use. The headquarters of the Bowery Mission and Young Men's Home is a five-story building with a large basement. by a list of discontinued postoffices, which is entirely principles and as far as ventilation is concerned it will be a model compared with many of the cheap lodging houses which surround it. It was inspected by the Board of Health several days ago and its ar rangements were pronounced to be all that the law The institution is intended as a home for nobody will be admitted after that hour. There are will not permit the place to be overcrowded.

Every effort will be made to care for the health and ave. comfort of the lodgers. On the ground floor is the mission hall where religious services will be conducted. Every morning at 8 o'clock prayers will be held and at 7:30 o'clock in the evening there will be a gospel meeting. On Sundays at 2 o'clock p. m. there will be a libbe class and preaching services will be held from County, to wit, Port Jervis, had a Fowler-st., so the 3 o'clock to 4:30 o'clock p. m. There will also be an evening service on Sunday. The chapel will be com-fortably fitted up and attractive. On the floor above is the office of the superintendent, J. Ward Childs, is the office of the superintendent, J. Ward Childs, which is connected by means of speaking tubes with every part of the building. Adjoining the office is the reading room, which will be provided with all the leading papers and periodicals and a small library.

The rest of the second floor and the third floor have

been converted into sleeping apartments. The bedrooms are 61-2 feet in length and are separated by partitions of varnished North Carolina pine. The door of each room is provided with a lock and near each bed is a private locker. The beds are clean and neat. Every one has a mattress, sheets, blanket, qulit and a feather pillow. There will be no "double and a feather pillow. There will be no "double deckers," and every guest will have plenty of room.

On each floor are plenty of washbowls, bathtubs and other tollet conveniences. The rooms are of two grades. An ordinary sized room can be had for \$1.50 a week and a larger room with a window will cost a week and a larger room with a window will cost crowded. At the head of each bed is a locker where a lodger can put his clothing. In the basement of the building is a restaurant where cheap and whole some food can be bought. Superintendent Childs's roomld get excellent board at the restaurant for \$1.80 a week, and that the total living expenses in the home and exceed from \$3 to \$3.50 a week. The manner on exceed from \$3 to \$3.50 a week. The manner on exceed from \$3 to \$3.50 a week. The manner on exceed from \$3 to \$3.50 a week. The manner on exceed from \$3 to \$3.50 a week. The manner on exceed from \$3 to \$3.50 a week. The manner on exceed from \$3 to \$3.50 a week. The manner on exceed from \$3 to \$3.50 a week. The manner on the rooms and that the washing the manner of firms, clubs, asylims, companies, corporations and institutions, in various parts of the country, but chiefly in the vicinity of this city.

Careless or forgetful writers seem to imagine that any company in business within fifty miles of New-York booms.

means.

The superintendent of the Bowery Mission expects to mals the work in the new building more effective

who reads window-blinds. His business is to de-



ipher the addresses on letters which have no intelligible meaning to the ordinary eye. He is, in short, a reader of writing which confounds the untrained sight, and which is therefore blind, according to a secondary meaning of the word. Originally, per-haps, the blindreader concerned himself only with unravelling the mystery of scrawls and scribblings, but now his task is much broader. Now he seeks to end to their proper destinations letters which are street is given, and not the city and state, or on which

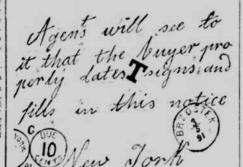
ome equally important directions are lacking.

The sum total of the carelessness, ignorance and stupidity of the letter-writing public is something prodigious when its fruits are gathered in one or we places. Every day of the week about a thousand the carrier or clerk. The circulars, newspapers and numerous. Ten men are employed to supply the deficiencies, if possible, and to puzzle out hen scratches of addresses. Taree of these devote their whole time to thumbing the New-York City Directory to find the homes of persons to whom letters are in-tended which omit to give the house number or street. r both. Other men devote all their time to dreulars or to periodicals, and some to puzzling out the proper lestinations of letters from out of town places.
THE WORK OF THE NEW YORK OFFICE.

The Postoflices at New-York and Washington alone ire supplied with a force of "blindreaders" and "di In Washington are handled iest of the badly addressed letters, which are received by the various postoffice outside of this city. In the New-York office the blindreaders pore over all the mail matter the Frederick M. Cutler, Dr. A. L. Bassett, William H. city. The work here is, however, on almost as ex-sage, Oswald G. Boyle, William M. Freed, J. Grimley, tensive a scale as it is in Washington, for through tensive a scale as it is in Washington, for through urally contains many inadequately directed envelopes.

crutiny and resources of the blindreader here are sent to the Dead Letter Office in Washington, where they are opened, in the hope that the contents will give some clew to the proper address or will at least W. W. STONE A GREAT EXPERT.

The Nestor of the blindreaders of this city is W W. Stone, who is known officially as the Chief Clerk of the Directory-rending Department. His experience in the work spreads over thirty-six years, so it is to



is perhaps without a peer, and certainly without a superior, in this country. When he started at that

Sweaters, " dens, small shops and shooting their service has been the library of books at their command. To begin with, they of course have a sup-The directions being given whither to send mail for places which have no postoffices. These are supplemented written up by hand.

## THE STREET DIRECTORY.

An invaluable and often-consulted book is the Directory of Streets of the United States." The streets are printed in alphabetical order, under each being given the list of cities having thoroughfares of sober and honest men. No intoxicated persons will that name. Opposite each city is printed the limits be admitted and thieves and "crooks" will be led to of the numbering of the houses in the street, that is, the door. The house will be closed at midnight and the highest and the lowest number which a house in that street may have. Thus, in this city, 414 is the accommodations for 150 guests, and the management limit of numbering in Madison-st., and No. 714 Madison-st, is likely to be a mistake for No. 714 Madison

> A large number of "nixes" are sent to their proper destinations by means of this volume. A simple ex ample is: a letter was recently received addressed to letter was at once sent to that town. Again, a letter addressed to No. 1,226 Fulton-st., New York City, 3s misdirected, because the numbers in Fulton st., this city, do not run up that high. If the blindreader does not already know it, the book will tell him that in Brooklyn the numbers in Fulton-st. run higher than 1,226, so the letter goes to Brooklyn. This directory, the third edition of which, corrected to date, has just been published, was originated and compiled by Everett J. Dallas when he was Chief of the Dead Letter Office.

## OTHER WORKS OF REFERENCE.

other printed books that are of more or less service are newspaper directories, directories of the elersymen of the Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, and other clurches; a gazetteer, and a directory of bank cashlers. Then there are a half dozen books written in the office which enable the biindreaders to supply deficiencies in many addresses. One of these is a list of seedsmen. There are only a few such firms in this city, yet letters are constantly directed New-York City which are for seedsmen in other places. Whenever such a one is received here and the proper address is learned, a record of it is kept, and that particular firm gets its mail, no matter if its correspondents do make mistakes, and it, no matter if its correspondents do make mistakes. Then there is a volume which is growing constantly, containing the names of firms, clubs, asylums, companies, corporations and institutions, in various parts of the country, but chiefly in the vicinity of this city. Careless or forgetfall writers seem to imagine that any company in business within fifty miles of New-York (City will get any mail addressed to it here. This book has 4,000 or 5,000 entries and nearly euch is the means of sending aright one or more letters. It is not important to the place in the character of the sending aright one or more letters. It is not important to the postoffices of this State, You might always the postoffices of the sends have one that the postoffices of the sends in the postoffices of the sends in the postoffices of the sends in the postoffices of the sends what the postoffices of t Other printed books that are of more or less service

by the Government. The street directory was kept by hand years ago, but its value was recognized by the high officials in course of time, and they had the work enlarged and printed. This will perhaps be done

with the other list. MISDIRECTED LETTERS FROM ITALY. lialian letters give a great deal of trouble fre-nently. The writers are often almost illiterate and the addresses which they manage to scrawl on their

letters to friends and relatives in this country are some-times most distressing to the blindrenders. Not only is the hand writing bad, but the city or State is often omitted. To supply this deficiency where possible, Mr. Stone has made a directory of Italian addresses In all parts of the United States.

This undertaking is not so monumental as it might at first glance seem. Italians generally settle in little colonies and work for a contractor on a railroad or in a mine or mill. Their letters are sent them in care of the contractor's letter-box, so that dozens of missives are sent to as many men through this box. Mr. Stone's plan is to keep a record of these boxes and of houses to which numerous Italians have their mail sent. If a letter is received here, addressed to Dominico Spagadillo, No. 109 Front-st., North America, Mr. Stone turns to his directory and finds n Wilmington, Del., No. 100 Front-st. Is an Italian address, and he sends the letter there. If it were No. 150 Front-st., the missive would be for Newport, Ky.; if No. 176 Front-st., for Cincinnati; if No. 208 Front-st., for Wilmington, N. Y., and so on.

OTHER AIDS TO THE BLINDREADER. Mr. Stone also has a list of mills and furnaces, one f mines, of summer resorts and of educational insti tutions. These directories are often a great help, but in some cases they are of no avail. For instance, there are four Lincoln Universities in this country, so a letter to one of them which did not bear the name of the State would have to be sent to the Dead Let-

There are certain broad principles which the blindreader must learn. One of these is that the word New York on a letter is likely to be entirely superfluous and only misleading. Many persons in Europe have an idea that because their friends or relatives land at New-York letters should be addressed there, besides bearing the name of the place to which the emigrants may have gone after landing. Thus, addresses like "New York, Chicago, Illinois," are frequent, the

blindreader paying no attention to the first name.

A common form of error is to leave off the name of the State, a mistake which may be fatal if there are two insufficiently addressed, on which perhaps only the or more towns of the name. Then, letters for this city of streets or the render's knowledge of the firms of this city are often of service in such cases.

Mr. Stone and his assistants display their skill to the best advantage in correcting misspelled names of addresses on which are incomplete or are illegible to places, and in this work the value of their training is most conspicuous. Many of the problems presented to them are easy of solution. Brookline, N. J., suggests without study. But if you were asked the plain Eng-



lish of an address like this, "WI Karvno 359 , O blo, Nord America " or "Er Winttan an hunzu Nel ork!" Here is where the skill of Mr. Stone comes into play. A cut of a letter bearing the Ohlo address is given

He reasons that the writers are merely take the first problem. The "ryno" means avenue reader searches through the W's and U's in the street directory. This letter is for a place in Ohio and in Cleveland is a Vaga ave., the numbers in which run bigher than 359. The puzzle is solved. The proper

address is No. 350 Vega ave., Cleveland.

Now for the next, "Er Winttan an hunzn Nei ork." The last two words are plainly New-York. The first two spell Irvington, casily enough, "an" is the German for "on" and "hunga" must mean Hudson. Then we have it in full, Irvington-on-the Hudson, New-York. These are capital examples of Mr. Stone's work. others are: "Pochiplise," Poughkeepste; "Rallway, N. J., Rahway; "nekon dloze," Macon, Georgia; "Flidding meleer co, Va.," Flipping, Mercer County, West Virginia; "Northon, Conn.," Noroton; Clongowswood, Betagertown, Mass," Longwood, Edgartown, Mass; "Pel hamma nor, N. Y., " Pelham Manor, N. Y.

A FEW COMICAL BLUNDERS.

Sometimes the funny side of the work comes to the fore. Who could suppress a smile at reading "Pig-skin, N. Y." on a letter, when he realized that Peckskill, undisputed birthplace of Chauncey M. name of a leading city of Kansas is shown by the address "Il Worth, Kan..." by which Leavenworth is meant. The bilindreader cannot but think that Signor Faradise, whose address is given "cella 99 New York tompeso," is saidly mislammed, for the words are transposed and mean Cell 10, the Tombe, New York.

By means of the directory of streets, Mr. Stone sends the letter directed to "signor"—, Deater Street, Rhote.

By means of the directory of streets, Mr. Stone sends
the letter directed to "Stroot" —, Deater Street, Rhode,
Ammerico," to Deater st., Providence, and the one for
"81 Moquette Row to Younkers. "Nazawa Nuemsze'
loose banady unintelligible, but Mr. Stone reads it about
and says to illused. "Nashum, New Hampschire." "Thornakin, Norther County, North America," becomes to
lifth Shamosken, Luzerne County, Polin. "Hiseon Kove,
emms, North America," is puzzled out to be intended for
Piccon Cove, Mass. "Kenedy Cat Rockfisch, America
Mills," loses its strangeness when spelled Councetient,
Rockville, the mills meaning that the person addressed
works in them.

SOME INTRICATE PUZZLES. A recent letter here the inscription "Mr. Giccolo Gio-vanul fu Filippo, John the harber, 220 Federal st., cor. of Beach, United States of America." John the barber's fame had not spread to this city but the directory of fame had not spread to this city but the directory of afreets showed that he lived in Boston. Here are a few which would be hopedess if the bindreader did not pronoffice them: "sa binhan, N, Y." for St. Johnhand, N, Y.; "Chelmitia madrierry" for Helmetta, N, J.; "New more" for New-York, "Signor Aniello Ferriguo, New-York, Per Nerfond povincia di Canelcott," for New-London, Conn.; "Chibhi fals, mas, Nort Armeryka," for Chicopee Falls, Mass.; "Cail City, New-J." for Sea 1sle City, N, J, and "Pits Burk, pa., Puerhevno strit, No. Vi4.," for No. 714 Fifthcave, Pittsburg.

The face-simile is given herewith of a comparatively simple yet interesting example of Mr. Stone's ability. The address on this, it will be seen, is "Pedison Sasi, Pschelk Street, No. 23, Mr. Abram Walstein, he Anepenky." Try to gness this one yourself by following the plan of attleminting the letters. "Pedison' is about

of letters. If the final e of "scarcisple" be pronounced as it is in "obey," the resemblance is a trifle more market. The man who made 123 littest, city, of "10023 lite trit," can see farther into a milistone than most people. "Beddie filecie, Neove Corche" is no easy nut to crack; it was taken to mean fath Beach. New York. The ways in which New-York and New-York, are spelled by Italians are legion. The nodress, Nevvi Yorche fer W e e ha de hou, N ghas a mistake in the mames of both these States. The "N g" for New-Jersey is not unknown in minstrelsy, generally being used to identify dioboten. This letter was for a man in Weehawken, the words New-York being superfluous.

Fromonous "Docel Chancesson, N, Y.," in your most misseal Italian and you Will hardly make Dutchess Junction of it as did Mr. stone, who was more famil-

dress: "Mrs. —, street, lives in a flat, care letter carrier." The writer who put on an envelope simply "Of not delifter return it to Mr. —, No. — Elm-st., Cins. P., evidently didn't want to run any risk of its going astray. A letter from England showed the writer's unfamiliarity with the geography of the United States by its address, "Parish Friest nearest Wisconsin, Illinois, America," and so did this one, "—, Montana, The nearest postoffice to the gold mines near California, U. S. A."

A CLASS OF FUNNY MISTAKES. Many letters from Germany, Russin, Austria and have learned to write a little English. They generally wind up their letters with a short exhibition of their new accomplishment. Oftentimes these words are mistaken by the receivers of the letters for the address, or the name and address, of the writers. In other cases, printed words on the letters are thought

Pedison Yasi Fraik Streit 8:23 Mr Elbram Waistein Be Honeputy

to be the name and new home of the immigrant.

The avenue for error thus opened up is wide and much traversed. Often letters come to the New-York Postofflee which contain on their face only such sentences or directions, the addresser's name being omitted absolutely. O. G. Menger, one of the blindreaders, who in time bids fair to reach Mr. stone's ability in the craft, has made a collection of odd addresses that is exceedingly interesting and amusing. A cut is given herewith of one of these envelopes which hear no name. The words were evidently taken from some letterhead, A Miss Maria Huse, it seems, came to this country from Germans, leaving her lover behind, she picked up a little English and, wanting to let him know of it, she wrote him these words:

him these words:

Roses are red,
Violeta are blue,
Sugar is sweet,
And so are you.

The stupid Hans, instead of leaving some one translate the lines, took them for the fair damsel's address and copied them, no doubt with infinite pain, on the envelope containing a letter to her. He added "America State New-York," under the words. The sentiment which inspired the poetry is beautiful, but the stanza says nothing about the house in which Miss Hugel lives, or even the city, so the sweet things which the letter doubtless contains have not reached her eyes.

THESE ARE UNDELIVERABLE A letter from Bavaria was addressed; "Mr. John , Remember (93) My dear beloved Sisteer Eliza," the writer's knowledge of English being so limited that he or she took the term of endearment for the street

number of the house, and the city in which the cor-

number of the house, and the city in which the correspondent lived. Another letter from the same country was no doubt in answer to one written on a pelitical circular of some kind, for its address was simply: "Meister Jakob Geil, For Member of Assembly Second District William E. McGormigk."

With all their skill, the blind readers can hardly send aright a missive like one which recently came from Portugal, which was inscribed merely: "Antonio Genealas. Good right I am going to bed I can't say notifing more for to day. Cal." or this one: "dealer in Fresh, Salt and smoked Meats, Sansages, etc. etc. Amerara" or the following: "Johan Sundqvist, Scandia House No. 200 Sekond st. South. Can satisfy all reasonable demands for Travelers and Gusts. T. Aobjoinson, Proprietor, North America." The one last given illustrates a most vexatious class of cases in which long unnecessary particulars are given and some vital detail is omitted. Another of the kind is: "Furniture broker, in a monger, wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of pictures, mouldings and glass, its Potter st., Workshop, America"—and the name of the city in which he fives, and buys and sells these things, omitted altogether.

MUCH EVIDENTLY TAKEN FOR GRANTED. One foreign writer evidently mistook the printed words on an international postal-card for an address, so he directed his letter: "Unifersal postal Union Union

## AN INTERESTING IMPERTINENCE.

ONE OF THE FOREMOST ATTRIBUTES OF THE

The genuine New-York street Arab as a general thing, fears neither God nor man, barring the policeman. He is no more victors than others of his kind in European cities, but probably his cheerful impertinence is carried farther than any other hrand of boy ever dared to carry it. An amn-ing illustration of this was observed the other day in Madison-ave. A States Solicitor-General, who was recently appointed a Ling procession of well dressed young women were walking up the street, with that regularity of step been remarkably successful, as he is as yet only about for its daily "constitutional." At the head was a graceful woman, a teacher with an air of command, watchdog to intercept stray glances and keep an eye on all the line. The procession was moving gracefully, with Delsarte carriage, as pretty a picture of welltrained, well-nurtured, well-watched young womanhood as one would wish to see.

Whether this was or was not the view taken of it by a gauge of young "gutter-snipes, whose ages probably ranged from eight to thirteen years, is bard The motives of these lads are difficult to estimate from their actions. However, they all with one accord made a dash across the road for the procession, and with a chorus of "Ki-yi's!" squeals and whistles of various kinds, began to annoy it. Half a dozen marched at the head, fluttering their rags and tossing their heads in a mocking imitation of the young women and their finery. Others brought up the rear with a preposterous mincing step and shouted sarcastic remarks to those ahead, while two of the

London, "Citabi fals, mas, Nort Armeryka," for Chicopee Falls, Mass.; "Call City, New J." for Sea Islo City, N. J., and "Pits Burk, pa., Pheffevno strit, No. Vit." for No. 714 Fifthave, Pittsburg.

The fac simile is given herewith of a comparatively simple yet interesting example of Mr. Stone's ability, simple yet interesting example of Mr. Stone's ability, and processed in the string process on this, it will be seen, is "Pedison Sasi, Pscheik street. No. 25, Mr. Abram Walstein, Br Anepen, Ny." Try to suces this one yearself by following the plan of articulating the letters. "Pedison' Is about what a foreigner would say who meant Paterson, is it not!" "Sast' is therefore a wild attempt at "Jaysi" or New Jersey. And "Pecheik street!" Why, Passalest, of course. The "Br. Anepenky" need give no trouble as it is merely Russian for North America.

Here's an odd name: "Madam Morris, Pennsylvania, Pyke Co.," which is not intended for a woman named Morris, but for Matamoras, Pike Co., Penn. This is a local one: "Ander Asek Coord Richer, Zity, N. Y." "Richter' is German for Judge!" coord is the way a German would pronounce court; but to the ear the combination evidently stands for Essex. The letter is therefore for the Judge of the Essex Market Poine Court.

HARD NUTS TO CRACK.

The translation of "scarcisple. No Ciojl" must have given lots of trouble. The "No Ciojl" would soon be understood to mean New Jersey. A last of the places in that State beginning with "Se" shows that soutch Plains appraches nearest to the cambiantion of letters. If the final e of "scarcisple" be pronounced as it is in "obey," the resemblance is a triffe more marked. The man was made 123 littest, city, of 100023 lite intig" can see airther into a milistone than most people. "Beddle Biccie, Neove Corber is no easy nut to erack; it was taken to mean faith

#### AN ASSONISHED PACHA. From the Levant Herald.

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Kassim Pacha, when Minister of War for Egypt, was very particular in regard to the personni appearance of his officers and issued stringent orders that they should never appear unshaven in public. One day he met upon the street a lieuremant who had bearded the Pacha and disregarded his orders. "To what regiment do you belong?" demanded the indignant Minister. "To the — regiment at Abasseuh." replied the frightened licutemant. "Get into my carringe at once so that I can carry von to the encampment and have you publicly punished," was the stern command which followed. The young man obeyed, and the twain rode along gloomly enough for some time on business. Seizing the opportunity the culpit sprang from the vehicle, darted into a neighboring barber's stall, and regained his post before the return of his faller, minus his beard. For the remainder of the route the officer baried his face in his hands and seemed the picture of apprehension. Abassenh was reached at last and all the officers were assembled to witness the degradation of their command, who all the while kept well in the rear of his chief. "Come forward, you sou of a dog!" cried irate I acha, when there stepped before him an officer with a face as clean as a baby's and a look of the

## FROM BENCH AND BAR.

GATHERED FROM LAWYERS AND AMONG THE COURTS.

The death of Associate Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, called forth many expressions of respect for Judge Bradley's high character and attain-ments. The general estimate among lawyers seemed other countries of the Continent never reach their to be that, while Judge Bradley would not rank among destinations because the writers mistook English the greatest Judges who have occupied places on the words in letters written to them for the addresses of their correspondents. It is common for immigrants his good judgment and carciulness had given his opinion who have been in the United States for a short time great weight to the discussions of the court. No one to show their relatives in their fatherland that they recalled with bitterness the incidents of the carry part of 1877, when Judge Bradley was assailed with every form of denunciation by many newspapers. It was charged that he had written two opposing opinions in the Florida case, before the Electoral Com-mission, and that after he had agreed to support the Democratic view he had been induced to change his opinion. He was threatened with injury. Charges of orrupt influences were made by many persons who were dissatisfied with his decision in the Presidential dection dispute. He felt compelled in September, election dispute. He felt compelled in September, 1877, to write a public letter, indignantly denying the charges against nim. He was portunate in hving long enough beyond the time of the Hayes-Tilden i residential contest to have the partisan reciling die out, and his merits as a judicial oilicer were universally recognized. His death leaves only Justice Field among the judges who were appointed previous to the Frestdential term of General Hayes. Judgo Field is now the senior in service by tourieen years over Judge Harlan, whose term is next in length. No other Fresident for many years has had, as President Harrison has, the opportunity to appoint three supreme Court Justices.

The trial of Carlyle W. Harris, now in progress before Recorder Smyth, is in some respects almost unique in its interest. Medical jurisprudence is science in which many lawyers are interested, and books on that subject contain the record of few poisoning cases approaching it in sen-sational features. Many lawyers and doctors, not directly concerned in the case, listen to the evidence from day to day. The counsel on both sides are well equipped and have made careful preparations for the trial. Difficult terms in chemistry are used as easily by the lawyers as by the chemistry are used as easily by the lawyers as by the physicians, and when any of the doctors make a missiane as to the effects of any drug or the results of post mortem examination of the body the experts on the other side quickly perceive it and a waisspered word to the lawyer leads to a question embarrassing to the wiffness. The legal and scientific battle has been one of the most closely contested ever witnessed in this city and interest as to the result will not diminish until the verdict is finally given. It is an education in itself for a young lawyer to listen to the proceedings in a case so carefully tried, and several of the constant attendants at the trial are law students. The trial is already in its hird week, and the end is not yet in sight.

Recorder Smyth's article on "Crime and the Law" in the January number of "Scribner's Magazine" has attracted much attention among the editors of law journals. (The notices are universally favorable. "The Albany Law Journal" speaks of the Recorder as one of the most experienced, discreet and useful criminal magistrates who have ever lived in this country," and quotes approvingly a large part of the article. The recommendations of the Recorder, in his contributton to the magazine, have already led to the intro-duction of a measure for the establishing of a women's reformatory for the southeastern counties of the state, and other bills for the carrying the state, and other bills for the carrying out of the reforms he advanced, may be passed. The good work of the Elmira Reformatory, which Recorder Smyth praises, is shown in the annual report of that institution which was recently published. It is printed and partly written by young men confined in that institution. The typographical work is excellent, some of the illustrations are of real merit, and the literary contributions by inmates are highly creditable. The printing department is only one of several in which humates of the Reformatory have shown great proficiency.

magistrate to the literature of criminal procedure is a letter to "The London Times" by Hopwood, the presiding criminal magistrate of Liverpool, who explains his course as to the sentences of criminals, some criticism of his lentency has appeared, and he himself says that "the average length of sentence for n criminal prisoner before my appointment in 1886 was one year, one month and six days; the average sentence inflicted by me has been two months and two days. If I had continued the old system, the imprisonment in the six years I have presided would have reached a total of 2,067 years, whereas mine was in fact 618 years, showing a remission or decrease of 2,347 years of imprisonment, or 201 years annually. He quotes the report of the head constable of Liverpool to show that under this system crime greatly decreased each year over the preceding years. One of Mr. Hopwood's beliefs is that much crime is comof Mr. Hopwood's benefits is that much clause is committed from abject want, and he does not think that in such cases a repetition of the defence necessarily indicates a hardened conscience. He gives this curious example: "A poor woman pleaded guilty before me, charged with stealing a duck. I looked at her record. She had already endured, for stealing ment, twelve months; again, for stealing butter, seven years are not seed for stealing ment, seven years. penal servitude; again, for stealing butter, seven years; penal servitude; again, for stealing ment, seven years; ngain, for stealing ment, seven years; total of twenty-two years of sentences for tealing a few similar's worth of food; My sentence for the duck was one month, and I regret it now as too much. I have never since seen her." The opinion of the writer, which pobably would not meet with universal acquiescence, is: "I have no basilation in universal acquiescence, is: "I have no hesitation in affirming that at least two-thirds of the imprisonment now being inflicted may be safely dispensed with."

an interesting sketch of Charles H. Aldrich, who has been nominated to succeed William H. Taft, the United United States Circuit Judge. Mr. Taft's career has which indicates a boarding-school class out twenty-five years old. Mr. Aldrich is forty-one years twenty live years old. Mr. Aldrich is forty-one years old, and has been in successful practice for seventeen years. His office was at Fort Wayne, Ind., for the larger part of his professional career, but he has been preminent at the Chicago bar ever since 1886. "The Yew's speaks of him as "possessed of a keen, analytical mind, an indefatigable worker, polished and reduced in manner and deservedly popular with his bretheren at the bar." He is a member of the Union League, Interestly, Oakland and Law clubs, of Chicago, and was for two years a trustee of the Chicago Law Institute.

John L. Branch, the New-York lawyer who was formerly the Editor of "The Surrogate," has just published a monograph entitled "Without a Will. Then?" It gives in a graphic form the laws as to intestate succession to personal property. The various family relations of husband, wife, son, etc., are represented by initials, and algebraic signs are used to put the various tables in a compact form. From the pages of the small monographs it is possible to determine quickly just when any relative will have a right to succeed to the personal estate of a man or woman who dies without leaving a will. The method is an ingenious one, and the pamphlet gives much information in a condensed form.

The will of Homer A. Nelson, the well-known lawfer and politician, was attacked, but the General Term of the Supreme Court had dealt with it more kindly than the courts did with that of Samuel J. Tilden. Mr. Nelson was, as the General Term Judge says, "a promment practising lawyer in the County of Dutchess for many years, and no man in that county knew more did the deceased man; and the same might also, per-haps, be said of the subscribing witness, O. D. M. In spite of his knowledge and experience, however, Mr. Nelson left out of the attestation clause of his will the rectial that the witnesses subscribed their names at the request of the testator. Mr. Baker, one of the subscribing witnesses, who in part superintended the execution of the will, died before it was offered for probate, and Frank Keller, the other witoffered for probate, and Frank Keller, the other wit-ness, testified thirteen years after the will was signed that the alteration clause was read, but the testator-cial not ask him to witness the will. The General Term, in an opinion just published, says that there is a strong presumption arising out of the experience of the two lawyers that the formalities were compiled with and the failure of the one surviving witness to remember all the details should not invalidate the will.

The recently published decision by United States Circuit Judge Acheson in Philadelphia in granting new trial in the "hat trimmings" case has few parallels in this country, and brings up the whole question as to the propriety of strong comments on cases on trial in the courts. Some of the Philadelphia papers were strong supporters of the Government in these customs cases and articles on "The Twenty Million Dollar Raid on the Treasury," "Millions of Dollars Recovered from the Government on Technical Errors in the Tariff Laws? and "The Raiders' Claims" appeared in the Philadelphia papers. A special agent of the Treasury, who had charge of the preparation of the Government cases, had a long interview with newspaper reporters, in which he set forth his views as to the case on trial, criticised one of the lawyers for the importers, and said: "I am only too glad to give my views, as I think that the people should know all the facts in this attempt to hoot the United States Treasury." The counsel for the plaintiffs attempted to induce the trial judge to discharge the jury before the case was finished, but the judge then terused. The jury found in favor of the Government, although previous juries in similar cases had decided for the importers. The circuit judge holds that the inference is that the juries, who separated at the close of cach day's sessions, saw articles which appeared in the daily issues of leading newspapers, and that the published statements were well calculated to prejudice the juries against the plaintiffs, and he grants a new trial. Public comment has often been assigned as a reason for a change in the place of holding a trial, but verdicts have rarely been ket aside on account of newspaper articles appearing while the trial was in pregretal. the Tariff Laws" and "The Raiders' Claims" appeared